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Sept. 19, 1857—ly.

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
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March 11, 1857—ly.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.

Dec. 7, 1857—ly.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on St. Clair street, next door to Morse's
Telegraph Office.

Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.

Oct. 29, 1857.

MOREHEAD & BROWN.
Partners in the
PRACTICE OF LAW,

WILL attend to all business referred to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal & State, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business.

Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—by.

5,000 LBS. HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDER, in
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April 1, 1857.

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(Formerly of Kentucky.)
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Jan. 1, 1857—ly.

J. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.

Feb. 29, 1857—ly & wby.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Courts of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of titles in land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others.

April 9, 1850—ly.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

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May 29, 1850—ly.

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May 29, 1850—ly.

THE COMMONWEALTH
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1858.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. HARRISON, of the Methodist church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received announcing the passage of several bills which originated in that House, and also the passage of a number of Senate bills; [one space will not allow of a report of all their titles.]

PETITIONS

Were presented by Messrs. GARRARD and SMITH, and appropriately referred.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr ANDREWS, Judiciary—a bill to charter the Kentucky locomotive works: passed.

Same—a bill to charter the Republic insurance company of Louisville: passed.

Same—a bill to provide a mode for the settlement of a claim of Hon. C. A. Wickliffe against the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Before action on the bill the hour arrived for the

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 10 O'CLOCK.

Mr HAYCRAFT'S resolutions on the naturalization laws were taken up.

The pending question was on Mr. RUST'S substitute; [see our report of yesterday for the substitute.]

Mr SUDDUTH moved the previous question; which was sustained.

The vote was then taken upon the adoption of the substitute and stood thus:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (King), Cosby, Darnaby, Edwards, Fisk, Garrard, Gillis, Grover, Grundy, Headley, Mathewson, McBrayer, Porter, Read, Rust, Silvertooth, Smith, Walker, Walton, Wilson, Wright—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Andrews, Bledsoe, Bruner, Haycraft, Howard, Irvine, Mallory, McKee, Ripley, Sudduth, Taylor, Wait, Whitaker, Williams, Wilson—14.

And the amendment was adopted in place of the original resolutions.

Mr WRIGHT moved to lay the substitute on the table, and it was decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (King), Bledsoe, Edwards, Fisk, Garrard, Gillis, Grover, Grundy, Headley, Howard, Irvine, Mallory, Mathewson, McBrayer, Porter, Read, Ripley, Rust, Silvertooth, Smith, Sudduth, Wait, Walker, Whitaker, Williams, Wilson—10.

The vote was then taken upon the adoption of Mr. RUST'S resolutions at the opinion of the Senate, and it was decided in the affirmative as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (King), Andrews, Bledsoe, Bruner, Cosby, Darnaby, Edwards, Fisk, Garrard, Gillis, Grover, Grundy, Headley, Howard, Irvine, Mallory, Mathewson, McBrayer, Porter, Read, Ripley, Rust, Silvertooth, Smith, Sudduth, Wait, Walker, Whitaker, Williams, Wilson—24.

NAYS—Mr. Taylor.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The H. R. reported the passage of the Senate bill to repeat the normal school, with an amendment.

VETO OF THE GOVERNOR.

The H. R. sent a message to the Senate that the Governor had vetoed a bill for the benefit of R. D. Murray, school commissioner of Hart county; and that that House had passed the bill over the Governor's veto; the Senate proceeded to consider the bill and the Governor's veto, [the veto was based upon fact that "more than one subject is contained in the bill," which is in conflict with the constitution. See H. R. proceedings.]

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, the Governor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, and it was decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bledsoe, Fisk, Headley, Mathewson, McBrayer, Read, Rust, Silvertooth, Walton, and Wilson—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker (King), Andrews, Bruner, Buckner, Cosby, Darnaby, Edwards, Fisk, Garrard, Gillis, Grover, Grundy, Headley, Howard, Irvine, Mallory, Mathewson, McBrayer, Porter, Read, Ripley, Rust, Silvertooth, Smith, Sudduth, Wait, Walker, Whitaker, Williams, and Wilson—26.

ABJOURNING RESOLUTION.

Mr MALLORY moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the resolution to fix the 15th of February for the adjournment of the General Assembly; carried.

The resolution was then adopted, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (King), Andrews, Bledsoe, Bruner, Cosby, Darnaby, Edwards, Fisk, Garrard, Gillis, Grover, Grundy, Headley, Howard, Irvine, Mallory, Mathewson, McBrayer, Porter, Read, Ripley, Rust, Silvertooth, Smith, Sudduth, Wait, Walker, Whitaker, Williams, and Wilson—35.

NAY—Mr. Wright—1.

Mr RIPLEY moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and moved to postpone the consideration; the Senate refused both to postpone and to reconsider; so the session is prolonged to the 15th instant.

R E P O R T O F E N R O L L M E N T S.

Mr WALTON reported several bills correctly enrolled.

PENITENTIARY BILL.

The Senate received a message from the H. R. that they had received information that the Governor had signed and approved the bill in relation to the Penitentiary.

KEEPER OF THE PENITENTIARY.

The Senate then took up the resolution from the H. R. to fix Thursday the 4th inst., to elect a Keeper of the Penitentiary; the resolution was concurred in.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 11 O'CLOCK.

The "bill to extend the charters of the Bank of Kentucky, the Bank of Louisville and the Northern Bank of Kentucky," came up as the special order at this hour.

The pending question was Mr. FISK'S motion to recommit the bill with instructions.

The Senate refused to re-commit, by yeas 11, nays 22.

The question then came up on Mr. GROVER'S amendment to forbid the banks at any time to hold more bills of exchange in amount of promissory notes, and also imposing restrictions in the ratio to the amount to be charged for exchange; [the provision is in substance the restrictions contained in the Ashland bank charter.]

Mr. RUST offered an amendment restricting the issue of small notes, &c., &c.

Before any action on the bill the hour arrived for the regular orders of the day.

O R D E R S O F T H E D A Y .

The orders were dispensed with to take up

T H E S T A T E A G R I C U L T U R A L S O C I E T Y B I L L .

The bill being read.

Mr. SUDDUTH advocated the bill and replied to the remarks of Mr. GROVER made some days since.

Mr. GROVER replied to Mr. BUCKNER, and also to the remarks of Mr. BUCKNER made some days since.

Mr. FISK addressed the Senate on the bill briefly, and related some amusing anecdotes.

Mr. WILLIAMS also advocated the bill, and replied to Mr. FISK.

Mr. MALLORY replied to Mr. GROVER and advocated the bill.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was then passed by yeas and nays as follows, yeas 21 nays 15.

A REPORT OF THE BANK COMMITTEE

Under dispensation of the rules,
Mr. IRVINE—a bill to prevent the taking of
usury under the color of exchange: ordered to
be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

O R D E R S O F T H E D A Y R E S U M E D .

A Senate bill to amend the charter of Paducah; had been amended in the H. R.; the amendments were taken up and concurred in.

A bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Nashville railroad; amended by the H. R.; amendment concurred in.

A bill from the Senate to amend the charter of the Ashland fire, life and marine insurance company; amended by the H. R.; the amendment was concurred in.

A bill to amend chapter 56, of revised statutes, title landlord and tenant: passed.

A bill from the Senate to amend 42d chapter of revised statutes; amended by the H. R.; amendment concurred in.

A resolution in relation to the purchase of certain books; [provides for procuring old acts and journals from the estate of Capt. Samuel Davis;] unanimously adopted.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Isaac A. Stewart: passed.

Mr. SHAWHAN, Religion—a bill to allow J. Jones of Rockcastle county to solemnize the rites of matrimony: passed.

Mr. TRAPNALL proposed to amend the bill by adding that James Bugg, of Mercer county, shall enjoy the same right: withdrawn.

The bill then passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of the Mt. Pleasant church in Harrison county: passed.

Also—an act to charter Little river Baptist church in Christian county: passed.

At 4 o'clock, Mr. CLEMENT moved an adjournment.

Mr. COMBS demanded the yeas and nays, which being taken resulted as follows: yeas 61, nays 14.

So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. CHAMBLIN, Ways and Means—a bill for the benefit of the assessor of Henderson county: passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of W. M. Smith, late gate keeper on the Wilderness road in Rockcastle county: passed.

Mr. ANTHONY, Ways and Means—a bill to sell Green chapel in Nelson county: passed.

Also—a bill empowering the county court of Simpson to levy a tax to erect a new court house: passed.

Also—a bill for the relief of the sheriff of Rockcastle county: passed.

And then the House adjourned.

From the New Orleans Crescent.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The revolution initiated by Comonfort's coup d'etat is in full progress, and the whole country is in a worse condition of anarchy and confusion if possible than ever. The Governor of Vera Cruz, by authority of the State Legislature, has issued a decree declaring that the State of Vera Cruz resents her sovereignty, without prejudice, however, to her relations with her sister States, when the legal federal authority shall be established. The decree declares that, being menaced by a foreign invasion, it is the duty of every citizen to take up arms in defense of the nation's independence and honor, and requires every Mexican male citizen of the State between the ages of 17 and 40 years to enroll himself for the public service. Another decree of the Governor declares formerly that the State of Vera Cruz resents her sovereignty, without prejudice, to her relations with those of Oaxaca and Puebla, for the re-establishment of the legal authority.

The Governor of Tamaulipas publishes two decrees of the Legislativo of that State. It is declared in the first that Tamaulipas does not see and the plan of Tercibay. The second decree contains long articles. By the first the central government is disavowed and the State of Tamaulipas resumes her sovereignty. By the second the Governor is authorized to organize, arm, and have at his disposal for the service of the State the National Guard. The third article requires the Governor to render an account to the President of the use he makes of the new powers, and the fourth provides that the decree shall remain in force until the restoration of the proper federal authority.

The bill as amended was then passed.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr RICHARDSON, Codes of Practice—a bill authorizing certain publications in newspapers; ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr GOODLOE, Claims—a bill in relation to the lunatic asylum: passed.

Also—a bill to pay Miles Greenwood for erecting heating apparatus in the Eastern Kentucky lunatic asylum.

The year and nays being taken on the passage of the bill, as required by the constitution, resulted as follows—yeas 88, nays 0.

So the bill passed.

Mr. STRONG, Claims—a bill for the benefit of Alexander McDonald.

The year and nays being taken, resulted as follows—yeas 47, nays 40.

So the bill was rejected.

Mr. TRAPNALL, Library—a bill authorizing the Secretary of State to purchase the missing journals of the constitutional conventions, &c.

Ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

S P E C I A L O R D E R O F T H E D A Y .

A bill to establish the county of Grundy.

Mr. BOARMAN moved to amend the bill by making the line run straight from Hungry run to David Warner's: adopted.

Mr. TRAPNALL proposed to amend by excluding from the limits of the new county, part of Mercer county: rejected.

Mr. WILSON proposed to amend by making the line run up Chaplin river to the mouth of Watery run, then in a straight line to the mouth of Glenn's creek, thence up Chaplin river to David Warner's: rejected.

Mr. PENNEBAKER, moved to change the name of the proposed county, from "Grundy" to "Leathers," adopted.

After a lengthy discussion,

Mr. DELAVEN demanded the previous question, which was ordered.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill,

Mr. HUSTON demanded the yeas and nays, which being taken, resulted as follows—yeas 38, nays 56.

So the bill was rejected.

And then the House took a recess until 2½ o'clock, P. M.

REPORT OF ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. MALLORY moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the resolution to fix the 15th of February for the adjournment of the General Assembly; carried.

The resolution was then adopted, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (King), Andrews, Bledsoe, Bruner, Buckner, Cosby, Darnaby, Edwards, Fisk, Garrard, Gillis, Grover, Grundy, Headley, Howard, Irvine, Mallory, Mathewson, McBrayer, Porter, Read, Ripley, Rust, Silvertooth, Smith, Sudduth, Wait, Walker, Whitaker, Williams, and Wilson, and Wilson—35.

NAY—Mr. Wright—1.

Mr. RIPLEY moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and moved to postpone the consideration; the Senate refused both to postpone and to reconsider; so the session is prolonged to the 15th instant.

S E C O N D C O M M I T T E E O F T H E H A B I T A T I O N C O M M I T T E E .

The bill being read.

Mr. SUDDUTH advocated the bill and replied to the remarks of Mr. GROVER made some days since.

Mr. GROVER replied to Mr. BUCKNER, and also to the remarks of Mr. BUCKNER made some days since.

Mr. FISK addressed the Senate on the bill briefly, and related some amusing anecdotes.

Mr. WILLIAMS also advocated the bill, and replied to Mr. FISK.

Mr. MALLORY replied to Mr. GROVER and advocated the bill.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was then passed by yeas and nays as follows, yeas 21 nays 15.

For an animated discussion between Messrs.

JACKSON, MACHEN, and others,

Mr. JACKSON demanded the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, which resulted as follows—yeas

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

The price of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH for the session will be \$1.50—and for the Weekly, 75 cents—inevitably in advance.

We have before us a speech delivered by Mr REAN, through a dispensation of Providence, the Senator from Larue. We do not propose criticising the speech in order to make either a great politician or a great hero out of the gentle man, but merely to point out to the people of Kentucky the vain and frivolous manner in which their time has been wasted by certain Democratic Legislators. Mr Read took the floor for the purpose of addressing the Senate upon the resolutions of Mr. Ripley, condemning that portion of the President's message which recommends the passage of a bankrupt law applicable to banks and railroads, and declaring the passage of such a law to be not only a dangerous assumption of authority, but also highly inexpedient and unjust, but Mr Read passed the subject by with seeming scorn and barely touched it with the tip of his wing. After taking a general view of the intellectual and physical advancement of this glorious country of ours, Mr. Read, at the close of his lengthy and prosy harangue, says:

Mr Speaker, one word in reference to the resolutions offered by the Senator from Louisville, and I am done. I am inclined to vote against them, and shall vote for those offered as a substitute by the gentleman from Greenup, (Mr. Rust.)

Mr ANTHONY. I desire to know if the Senator would vote for it as applicable to railroads, banks, turnpikes, and all State corporations.

Mr. READ. I will answer the Senator with pleasure. I do not recollect the language of the President's message altogether, but a bankrupt law is recommended by him, and this is the sin for which the Democratic party is to be arraigned before the country. I understand that the constitution gives to Congress clearly the right to pass a uniform system of bankrupt laws, and it can be passed and made applicable to individuals, it certainly, with the same propriety, will apply to corporations, from the fact that corporations are nothing more nor less than ideal individuals, and it is one of the great rights conferred upon the general government in order that she may hold in check and correct the many evils that may grow out of corporations and monopolies. I do not know that it would be politic or proper to pass a law of that kind at this time, but as far as the right or power in Congress to pass such a law is concerned, it is clear to my mind and indisputable.

Mr ANDREWS. My question was not in regard to governmental powers.

Mr. READ. I think I answered the honorable Senator when I said I did not know whether it would be politic or proper to pass such a law at this time. The right in Congress to pass such a law I do not question. That right is a question of policy alone; and should the law be passed to have prospective bearing, I would not object to it, but it would be better that it should object to it, being passed that would have a retrospective bearing. I am now in hopes that the honorable Senator is satisfied. Mr Speaker: I had no intention of making a speech of this length, and would not have done so, had I not been interrupted. I hope the Senate will pardon me for the intrusion.

Now Thos. F. MARSHALL.—We call particular attention to the correspondence between a number of our most prominent citizens and this highly gifted orator and finished scholar. Mr. Marshall's lectures have been listened to by large and enthusiastic audiences in Cincinnati, Oxford, Lexington, Louisville, and other cities.—He cannot fail to please a Frankfort audience, with whom he is so great a favorite. But compliments to Tom. Marshall are superfluous. It will be impossible to add to his brilliant reputation by newspaper notices. Every one in town will snatch at the opportunity of once more listening to the eloquence of Kentucky's most gifted son.

We hear from Richmond, Va., that one-half the Enquirer of that city has recently been sold to O. Jennings Wise, eldest son of Gov. Wise, and Nathaniel Tyler, of Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va., formerly the editor of the Flag of Ninety-Eight, a weekly paper published in that town.

MAP OF THE HEAVENS.—We see it stated that a magnificent and interesting work is now being issued at Paris—a complete map of the heavens, so far as modern astronomical knowledge extends—prepared under the auspices of the imperial observatory. It is to consist of sixty-five plates executed in the most superb artistic style, each one of the plates indicating the position of 25,525 stars of the third magnitude, or 1,659,125 in all. The eighteenth plate of this magnificent series, now finished, was recently presented to the French Academy of Sciences, where it excited the greatest admiration.

SPECIE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Since the establishment of the United States mint, in 1792, according to the American Almanac, the amount of gold coin issued, to the close of 1849, was \$79,923,202; from 1850 to the close of 1857, it was \$425,889,738; making a total gold coinage of \$505,812,910. At the commencement of 1850, the amount of specie in the United States was estimated to be \$114,000,000; the amount of gold received from California, to the close of 1857, has been estimated to be \$630,000,000; the amount of specie brought into the country by immigrants during the last eight years is estimated to be \$100,000,000; making a total of \$414,000,000. Within the last eight years, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, there have been exported in specie (less imports) \$290,983,860; leaving the amount existing, at the present time, in the United States, in the shape of coin, bullion, plate, jewelry, &c., &c., \$643,016,140.

The maxims of the wisest men are to preserve the body in perfect health, not to wait for the development of disease. "Be wise in time;" check and guard against the first approach. Keep the stomach and blood healthy and pure, and the plagues of a poisoned atmosphere fall harmless. The only remedy that will thoroughly purify the blood, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the system, is McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER. Try it, and you will be convinced. See advertisement.

selves on record as being in favor of the exercise of such power by Congress, the American party will hold them strictly to the issue in the coming canvass.

But perhaps we should not occupy so much space upon so small a portion of Mr. Read's speech; the larger portion of it was devoted to all the clap-trap insinuations which characterized the speeches of politicians of his stamp in the canvass of 1856, and with which he is evidently far more familiar than he is with any question of statesmanship policy, requiring high, manly, and dignified argument. Mr. Read could not resist the temptation of indulging in those insinuations which are so habitual with men of his order, but felt called upon to introduce into the Senate chamber the meanest of all the devices ever used by an unscrupulous demagogue upon the stump. In order to traduce that great and good man, Millard Fillmore, around whose brow there are wreathed laurels whose brightness can never be obscured by all the defamation of all the political scavengers in the country—that man to whom a nation, and especially the South, delighted to homage—whom the Southern Democratic press welcomed with adulation, and whose wise and patriotic administration they endorsed—such a man it is whom Mr. Read insinuates is an Abolitionist, and, in order to support his inducements, must needs dig up a garbled extract from that Erie letter. Mr. Read so garbled the letter as to totally pervert its meaning. Mr. Fillmore's record had nothing to do with Mr. Ripley's resolutions, and if it had, it would better become a fair politician and a Kentuckian to have spoken the truth concerning that record, than to have resorted to the despicable subterfuge of garbling and distorting in order to blacken the reputation of one of the purest of patriots. We are unwilling to believe that the people of Larue could send a man to the Senate of Kentucky who is so ignorant as not to know that Mr. Fillmore never wrote the letter which Mr. Read attributes to him. If Mr. Read had ever been guilty of doing the same thing in a commercial transaction that he has with Mr. Fillmore's letter, he could easily be convicted of forgery before any intelligent jury. Is it possible that he has so low an opinion of the intelligence of the people of Kentucky as to expect to impose upon them by any such garbled extracts? Why did he print such an irrelevant and pointless speech, without it was that he despaired of bringing himself into public notice in any other way?

Frankfort, Feb. 2, 1858.

GOV. WISE ON EMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.

Some of the fire eaters of Virginia have almost consumed themselves with wrath because Eli THAYER proposed to bring a few thousand industrious Yankees to the work of rejuvenating "Old Virginny." Governor Wise takes a more sensible view of the subject, as will be seen by the following extract from a late letter:

Gov. Wise on emigration to Virginia.—Governor Wise, having some time since, been written to in relation to Eli Thayer's emigration scheme, replied that he knew nothing of the object beyond what was stated in the newspapers. Although strongly opposed to all associations or combinations likely to impair the value of property in slaves, he sets forth his views of peaceful and lawful emigration to Virginia.

Our State needs settlers to develop her vast resources; and I would, from policy and without fear, encourage emigrants to come to our waste lands and improve them, to increase our population, our revenue, and our State and federal strength. And so conscious am I of the power of Virginia to protect and defend her institutions, and the persons and property of her citizens, in her own limits at least, that I would neither feel nor betray any fear, if felt, which would repel lawful emigration and settlement. That State must be weak, indeed, which would from mere apprehension, arrest the progress of her development lest she could not preserve her peace, protect her persons and property, and enforce her laws. I have no fear, therefore, that any emigration scheme intended to effect Virginia can endanger either her honor, her rights, her possessions, or her peace in her own limits.

No matter what may be the newspaper rumors, however calculated to alarm the timid or to excite the excitable, or to add fuel to the fires of agitation, my counsel is clearly to invite settlers to our lands, to offer them every facility and favor of good neighborhood; to give them all the protection of peace; to encourage them in increasing plenty, by multiplying the hands and vocations of labor—and to allow them to abide with us under our laws so long as they will obey those laws and respect all rights under them. Indeed, I know of no laws, State or federal, which do not require this rule to be observed towards all emigrants of good behavior. The right to remove from one State and to settle in another, complying with the laws, is a reciprocal right of the citizens of the respective States, under the constitution of the United States. Why not calmly wait, then, for the fact as it may arise? If the act and the intent of immigration shall manifest themselves to be unlawful, we have the power to enforce the law; if lawful, we ought to encourage settlement, and are bound to extend protection to innocent and lawful immigration. At all events, let us be mainly in our action, and not move from the promptings of mere apprehension and fears.

Special Notice.—To the Public. We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

Jan. 2, 1857—2m T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Franklin Division, No. 28, S. of T.,

Meets every Saturday night in the upper room of the Court House. Members of the Legislature, and other visitors who are Sons of Temperance are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Division.

HENRY WINGATE, W. P.
THOMAS S. PETTIT, Rec. Scrbe.

Dec. 8, 1857—1t T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Great Indulgences Offered.

A large and splendid assortment of Dress and Party Silks, just received by Express, by T. S. & J. R. PAGE, 34, Chestnut street, consisting in part of SILK AND CHIFFON, VELVET, SIDE STRIPES, BLUE AND PINK SILKS, FRANZ'S SIDE STRIPES, PINK AND WHITE AND GOLD BROCADES, ILLUSIONS-SIDE STRIPES, BLUE AND REAL SILVER LAMA, MALESE POINT AND HILTON LACE CAPES, VALENCEES BRITELLES, ETC.

In all of which great bargains are offered to purchasers. Besides the above you will always find a fine assortment of Staple Goods. Call early and get bargains at

T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

With high respect,

THOS. F. MARSHALL.

DA. VON MOSCHIZISKER, the well known optician and artist and sole owner of his celebrated Pantoscopic Glasses is now at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington. Deafness and all diseases of the Eye which require either medical or surgical operation treated and restored in a very few visits. [See Lexington papers.]

Dec. 10, 1857—4t

Masonic Notice.

At a regular meeting of Hiram Lodge, No. 4, on Monday, 28th Dec. 1857, the following gentlemen were elected and installed officers for the ensuing year:

G. B. MACKLIN, M
W. R. FRANKLIN, S. W.
A. CONNERY, J. W.
GEO. W. LEWIS, Sec'y.
A. G. HODGES, Treas.
H. STEARNS, S. D.
JNO. M. TODD, J. D.
C. N. JOHNSTON, S. & T.

The regular meetings of the Lodge are held on the 2d and 4th Mondays of each month. Members of the Legislature who are Masons and other transient brethren are invited to attend.

I. O. O. F.

CAPITOL LONGE No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night at 7 o'clock. Transient members are respectively invited to attend.

J. J. HAMPTON, Rec. Sec'y.

PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets the second and fourth Thursday nights. Transient members of the Camp are respectfully invited to attend. J. J. HAMPTON, Scribe.

Dec. 9—tf

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by

Dec. 4—tf W. A. GAINES.

Furs at Cost!

NO HUMBUG!—These Goods are sent on commission to be sold at Cost for CASH. We have an arrangement made to order any quality that may be wanted. The ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine at

EVANS'

Nov. 16—tf Book and Shoe Store.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.

Nov. 18, 1857—tf R. C. STEELE & CO.

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857—tf R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by

Dee. 4, 1857—tf R. C. STEELE.

Small lot of NEW HAMS, IN STORE AND

for sale by

Jan. 21, 1858—tf GRAY & TODD.

New Bacon.

A SMALL LOT OF NEW HAMS, IN STORE AND

for sale by

Jan. 21, 1858—tf GRAY & TODD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, FRANKFORT.

January 14, 1858.

The Board of Directors have this day adjourned to meet again at this place on the second Wednesday in February next (10th), at which time it is expected the Board will locate the next State Fair, make out the premium list, &c.

All propositions for the location of this Fair are expected to be made at this meeting.

B. J. CLAY, President.

Friendly papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

[Jan 16—td]

WE are authorized to announce H. R. MILLER, as a candidate for Juicer of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election.

Jan. 26, 1857—td

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 26—td.]

ART UNION DRAWING.—Wm. P. Brannan—the

Artist—proposes to dispose of six Landscapes,

beautifully framed, on the Art Union plan. In

addition, there will be a seventh prize—the por-

trait of the ticket holder which bears that num-

ber. The public are respectfully invited to call

and see the paintings, over Drs. Rodman &

Sned's office.

January 23, 1858—td.

ASCEMENT OF MONT BLANC

AND SWISS RAMBLES,

The land of Poetry, Music and Song. After which

will be introduced some new, mystic and amusing

Chemical Experiments, and the production of some

